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Statistical Bulletin

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Marriages on the Decline in 1943

MARRIAGES in the United States during 1943 will total about 1,725,000, a drop of 75,000 from the peak number reached the year before. This drop in number— the first since 1938 —will probably usher in a period of rapidly declining marriage rates until the war is over. The decline, which repeats the experience of the first World War, was bound to come; the many marriages in anticipation of active military service in the preceding years have dried up a large part of the well of marriageable folk. Furthermore, many hundreds of thousands of men, still marriageable, have been shipped overseas. These are the men who, on their return, will swell the tide of the marriage rate in postwar years.

The number of marriages in the United States in 1943 is estimated from reports of licenses issued in 86 cities with a population of 100,000 or more in the census of 1940, including about one third of the country's total population. A summary of the findings from these reports, which compare the first 11 months of 1943 and 1942, is shown in the table on page 2. The table also contains a comparison for Canadian cities of 100,000 or more, the period of comparison for Canada being the first 10 months of the year.

Taken as a whole, the American cities issued 4.8 percent fewer marriage licenses this year than last; the Canadian cities experienced a drop of 14.6 percent. With but four exceptions, every city reporting from the northern tier of our country showed a decrease from 1942 to 1943. The largest decrease was experienced in the New England cities where, for the group as a whole, it amounted to 17.6 percent. The average decrease for the Middle Atlantic cities was 10 percent, and that for the East North Central was 11 percent. Every one of the cities of more than 1,000,000 persons in these three regions suffered declines —Chicago and Detroit by about 10 percent, Philadelphia by 13.3 percent, and New York by 6.5 percent.

Such increases as have taken place in marriages from 1942 to 1943 were concentrated in the large cities of the West and the South. The figures show that Los Angeles, the largest city on the Pacific Coast, went ahead by 13 percent, while Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco each showed a gain of about 20

PERCENT OF CHANGE, FROM 1942 TO 1943, IN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. (JANUARY THROUGH NOVEMBER OF EACH YEAR)

City	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	City	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	City	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
86 Cities: United States	— 4.8	Cincinnati, Ohio	¶	East South Central	— 1.8
		Cleveland, Ohio*	—13.0	Louisville, Ky.*	— 1.4
New England	—17.6	Columbus, Ohio*	+ 6.7	Chattanooga, Tenn.*	—11.3
Boston, Mass.	—15.2	Dayton, Ohio*	— 3.2	Knoxville, Tenn.*	+ 1.6
Cambridge, Mass.	¶	Toledo, Ohio*	—18.2	Memphis, Tenn.*	+45.3
Fall River, Mass.	—16.6	Youngstown, Ohio*	— 9.9	Nashville, Tenn.	¶
Lowell, Mass.	—27.2	Fort Wayne, Ind.*	— 6.6	Birmingham, Ala.*	— 7.9
New Bedford, Mass.	—21.8	Gary, Ind.*	—31.4		
Somerville, Mass.	—20.7	Indianapolis, Ind.	¶	West South Central	+ 6.4
Springfield, Mass.	—26.4	South Bend, Ind.*	—17.0	New Orleans, La.	+17.9
Worcester, Mass.	—28.8	Chicago, Ill.*	—10.2	Oklahoma City, Okla.*	+14.6
Providence, R. I.*‡§	—11.7	Peoria, Ill.*	+21.0	Tulsa, Okla.*	+ 1.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	—22.4	Detroit, Mich.*	— 9.8	Dallas, Tex.*	+11.8
Hartford, Conn.	—22.0	Flint, Mich.*	— 7.5	Fort Worth, Tex.*	+22.8
New Haven, Conn.	— 2.9	Grand Rapids, Mich.*	—15.7	Houston, Tex.*	+ 5.6
		Milwaukee, Wis.	—15.1	San Antonio, Tex.*	—12.2
Middle Atlantic	—10.0				
Albany, N. Y.	—21.4	West North Central	— 6.3	Mountain and Pacific	+ 9.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	—21.5	Duluth, Minn.*	—15.3	Denver, Colo.	+16.7
New York, N. Y.	— 6.5	Minneapolis, Minn.*	—16.8	Salt Lake City, Utah*	+14.2
Rochester, N. Y.	—16.0	St. Paul, Minn.*	—13.3	Seattle, Wash.*	—11.3
Syracuse, N. Y.	— 6.6	Des Moines, Iowa*	+43.9	Spokane, Wash.*	+80.5
Utica, N. Y.	¶	Kansas City, Mo.*	— 4.3	Tacoma, Wash.*	—34.1
Yonkers, N. Y.	—17.5	St. Louis, Mo.	¶	Portland, Oreg.*	— 4.9
Camden, N. J.	—14.3	Omaha, Nebr.*	— 8.2	Los Angeles, Calif.*†	+13.0
Elizabeth, N. J.‡§	—25.7	Kansas City, Kans.*	+41.8	Oakland, Calif.*	+34.2
Jersey City, N. J.	—21.9	Wichita, Kans.*	—19.5	Sacramento, Calif.*	+21.6
Newark, N. J.	—15.7			San Diego, Calif.*	+19.5
Paterson, N. J.‡	—20.9	South Atlantic	+ .3	San Francisco, Calif.	+19.6
Trenton, N. J.	— 5.3	Wilmington, Del.*	—11.2		
Erie, Pa.*	—16.3	Baltimore, Md.	—12.1	8 Cities: Canada§	—14.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	—13.3	Washington, D. C.	—10.1	Montreal Island, Que.**§	— 7.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	— 8.6	Norfolk, Va.*	— 7.4	Quebec, Que.§	+ 6.5
Reading, Pa.*	— 6.8	Richmond, Va.	+ 2.9	Hamilton, Ont.§	—20.7
Scranton, Pa.*	—10.1	Charlotte, N. C.*	— 4.2	Ottawa, Ont.§	— 9.1
		Atlanta, Ga.*	+22.2	Toronto, Ont.§	—21.7
East North Central	—11.0	Jacksonville, Fla.*	+25.1	Windsor, Ont.§	—20.2
Akron, Ohio*	—12.3	Miami, Fla.*	+32.0	Winnipeg, Man.§	—20.4
Canton, Ohio*	—12.9	Tampa, Fla.*	+16.2	Vancouver, B. C.§	—13.9

*The percent change in this case relates to the county in which the city is located.
**Includes the cities of Lachine, Montreal, Outremont, Verdun, and Westmount.
†Includes the city of Long Beach.
‡The percent of change is based on the marriages performed.
§January to October.
¶The report had not been received at the time of going to press.

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percent. In the South Atlantic, substantial increases were reported by Atlanta and the cities of Florida.

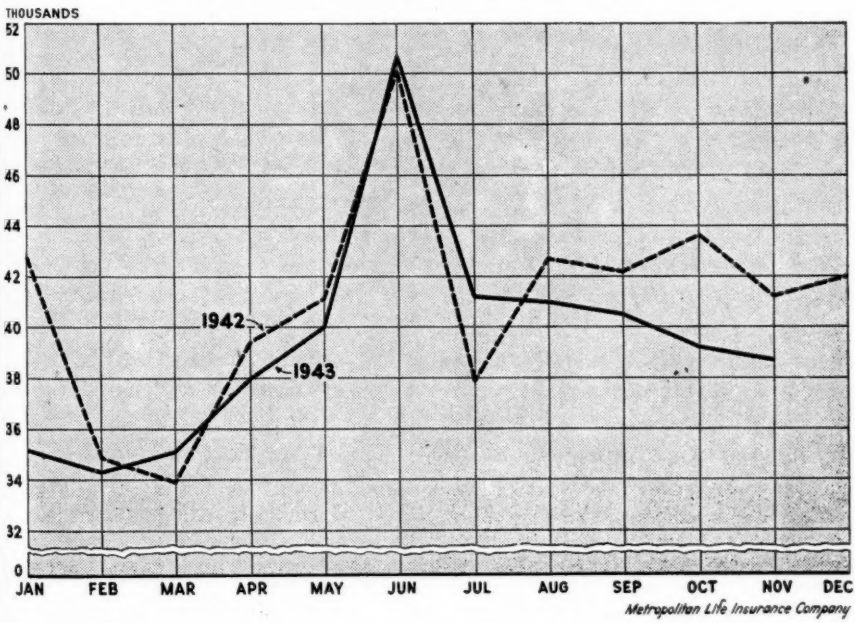
Each of the Canadian cities of Toronto, Winnipeg, Windsor, and Hamilton experienced 20 percent fewer marriages in 1943 than in the year before. Montreal fell by almost 8 percent and Vancouver by 14 percent. Of the large Canadian cities, Quebec alone showed an increase, amounting to 6.5 percent.

The geographic pattern of the changes in the number of marriages from 1942 to 1943 is not much different from that reported in the STATISTICAL BULLETIN a year ago, when the changes from 1941 to 1942 were reviewed. Apparently the social and economic forces which have produced the differences observed in the various sections of the country are much as they were, but of lesser intensity. The centers of war industries in the West must have continued to draw large numbers to share in their booming prosperity. Naturally, many of the marriages of men in the services continue to take place in the South, where there are large military and naval training concentrations.

A month-by-month comparison of marriage licenses issued, set forth in the graph on this page shows that 1943 began with far fewer marriages for January than 1942. The ensuing months, from February through June, were not much different for the two years. Marriages in July

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED IN EACH MONTH OF 1942 AND 1943

TOTAL FOR 71 AMERICAN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE



Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

were much more numerous in 1943 than in 1942, but the remaining months of the current year show a continual falling off from the level of the year before.

The outlook for the marriage rate in 1944 is evidently another decline. In addition to the spent effect of anticipated marriages and the withdrawal of men for overseas service, there have been some indications of declines in employment. This additional factor, if it should become pronounced, would also tend to depress the marriage rate, which varies with business conditions.

Births and Deaths Increase in 1943

BIRTHS in the United States in 1943 will probably reach 3,200,000, the largest number for any year in our history. This will exceed the previous maximum, recorded in 1942, by about 200,000, and as compared with the bottom year of the depression, 1933, it will show an increase of nearly 1,000,000 births.

The estimate for 1943 is based upon the country-wide records of the Census Bureau for the first 10 months of the year, and on the trends in areas for which later information is available. Allowance of 8 percent has been made for underregistration of births. The estimated births correspond to a birth rate of nearly 24 per 1,000 resident population, which excludes civilians and military personnel overseas. With the new peak in the number of births, 1943 marks also the fourth year in succession in which the birth *rate* has increased. This year's rate will be the highest in 20 years, and about a third greater than the low reached in 1933.

The increase in births was a country-wide phenomenon. Practically every State for which the record is available shows a larger number of births this year than in 1942. The greatest rises have been recorded in those States in which the population has grown most rapidly as a result of new war industries. Thus, as against an estimated gain of 6 to 7 percent in the number of births for the country as a whole, births in the Pacific Coast States have increased at double that rate. Increases well above the average have been recorded in other far Western States, and in Florida, Maryland, and Maine.

With births at record-breaking levels, it is gratifying that the infant mortality rate has continued to decline in 1943, and has reached the lowest point in our history. In fact, the rate for the country as a whole may for the first time go below 40 per 1,000 live births. This would mean an improvement of more than 10 percent in infant mortality since we entered the war, and of about one third in the past 10 years.

The general death rate in 1943 for the United States will be approximately 10.9 per 1,000, an increase of only 5 percent over 1942, the best health year on record. The wave of respiratory infections that has been

sweeping over the country during the past few weeks has been relatively mild in character, and its effect on the death rate for the year as a whole will not be marked. In view of the war stresses and the influence of a somewhat altered age distribution of the population, the 1943 mortality record is good. The year's death rate is only insignificantly higher than the pre-war level. Moreover, a large part of the increase in mortality is the result of a sizable rise in the number of deaths at the older ages.

On the basis of these estimates, the excess of the birth rate over the death rate, the so-called crude rate of natural increase, for the past two years has been about 13 per 1,000 per annum, or almost double the average rate over the last intercensal period 1930 to 1940. This is, of course, a temporary situation, out of line with the usual trend. Departures from this trend will continue during and for some time after the war. First, the absence of millions of men in their 20's and 30's will inevitably depress the birth rate. Their return will bring at first a wave of additional births, after which war losses, if unduly large, will affect both marriage and birth rates. In about 25 years, when the recent babies themselves become parents, this may be reflected in a second-generation upswing of births.

Fewer Fatal Accidents in 1943

THERE are many reasons why one might well have expected the accident toll in 1943 to rise to a very high level. It was a year of dimouts and blackouts; a year of very intense industrial activity, with large numbers of inexperienced hands, including many women and boys, employed in a variety of unfamiliar tasks; and a year in which the armed forces were swelled to many times the peacetime total. But whatever fears might have been entertained regarding the accident toll are allayed by the facts now available. The Nation's loss through fatal accidents in 1943, it is now evident, will be in the neighborhood of 91,000 lives, or about 2,000 fewer than last year, and at least 10,000 fewer than in the prewar year 1941. Barring a major catastrophe in the closing days of the year, the accident record in this country for 1943 will probably be the best since the depression years of 1932-1933.

The decline in accident fatalities in 1943, as in 1942, was due almost entirely to a falling off in the number of deaths in motor vehicle accidents. Motor vehicle fatalities numbered about 23,000 in 1943—5,000 fewer than last year, and nearly 17,000 fewer than the all-time maximum of 39,981 deaths recorded in 1941. It is necessary to go back to 1925 to find a year in which the automobile toll was as small as in 1943. Quite obviously, the reduction was brought about largely, if not entirely, by curtailed use of gasoline and by other curbs on automobile travel.

Industrial accidents also show a satisfactory record for the year. Despite accelerated industrial activity, there is no indication of an increase in occupational accidents. In fact, it appears likely that occupational accidents will be fewer this year than last. This is a tribute to the effective cooperation of management and labor in the intensified, nationwide safety campaign inaugurated in 1941 by the National Safety Council under a Presidential proclamation.

Fatal accidents in and about the home, on the other hand, will run about 1,000 higher than last year and number around 31,000. Thus, for the second consecutive year, the death toll from home accidents will be higher than that for any other class of accidents, whereas in earlier years motor vehicle accidents had that dubious honor. In the early months of 1943 home accidents rose sharply, perhaps because of the use of supplementary heating devices in areas in which fuel oil was rationed. Another factor that may have affected home safety was the employment in industry of many housewives, a number of whom left children at home.

Catastrophes (those accidents in which at least five persons are killed) took more than 3,200 lives up to the closing days of 1943, or three times the total for the prewar year 1941, and about 500 lives more than in 1942. Since Pearl Harbor there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons killed in major accidents in service flying, on railroads, in mines, and in explosives manufacturing plants. Fires in public buildings have also taken a large toll of human life in the last two years.

Fortunately, no single disaster in 1943 even approached the death toll of the Boston night club fire in 1942 which took 492 lives. Two railroad accidents—one in Pennsylvania killing 80 persons and another in North Carolina killing at least 72 persons—were, at the time of this writing, the most costly accidents in point of lives lost in 1943. A mine accident in Montana took the lives of 69 persons; 51 suffered fatal injuries in a Texas hotel fire. Two accidents in the State of Washington each took more than 25 lives—the crash of a bomber on an industrial building, and a fire in a sanitarium. The other accidents in which 25 or more persons were killed included a railroad accident in New York State, an explosion at a naval depot in Virginia, the crash of an Army transport plane in North Carolina, and the foundering during maneuvers of an Army transport in Louisiana.

Although a number of catastrophes occurred in explosives manufacturing plants in 1943, the largest toll taken in any one of them was 15 lives. The greatest number of deaths in any such accident since Pearl Harbor was 54 lives in Illinois in June 1942. In marked contrast, during the first World War, the three largest catastrophes in explosives plants in the United States each resulted in the death of about 100 persons.

Dependent Children and Age of Father

RECENT legislation on the draft of fathers focuses attention on the composition of American families, particularly since there are about 7,000,000 men under age 38 who are fathers of young children. In this connection it is illuminating to review the facts on the family responsibilities of married men as revealed by the census of 1940. At that time there were about 35,100,000 families in the United States. As one would expect, the overwhelming majority —29,750,000 families—were supported mainly by male wage or salary earners. Husband and wife were living together in 26,600,000 of these families, and of this number 15,700,000 had children under 18 years of age.

In almost one third of the natural families (husbands and wives living together) with dependent children, the father was under 35 years of age. Another third of the families with children under 18 had fathers concentrated within a 10-year range of ages from 35 to 44 years. The remaining third of the family units were headed by men 45 years old or over. Only 4 percent of these families with dependent children had a father under 25, and in only 3 percent was the father 65 or older. Further details can be gathered from the table below.

The picture is quite different in families where there are no children under 18. These families naturally belong, for the most part, to very young men who have not yet had any children, or to men of more advanced age, all of whose children are past 18 years of age. In fact, in more than two fifths of the latter type of families, the husband is 55 years of age or older.

The responsibilities of the heads of families vary, of course, as the composition of their family changes

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS (WITH WIFE PRESENT) SEPARATELY FOR FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18
UNITED STATES, 1940

AGE OF HUSBAND	NUMBER OF FAMILIES (IN THOUSANDS)		PERCENT OF FAMILIES	
	With Children Under Age 18	Without Children Under Age 18	With Children Under Age 18	Without Children Under Age 18
ALL AGES	15,722	10,884	100.0	100.0
Under 25	607	527	3.9	4.8
25–29	1,831	957	11.6	8.8
30–34	2,542	861	16.2	7.9
35–44	5,256	1,574	33.4	14.5
45–54	3,644	2,405	23.2	22.1
55–64	1,391	2,518	8.8	23.1
65 and Over	451	2,042	2.9	18.8

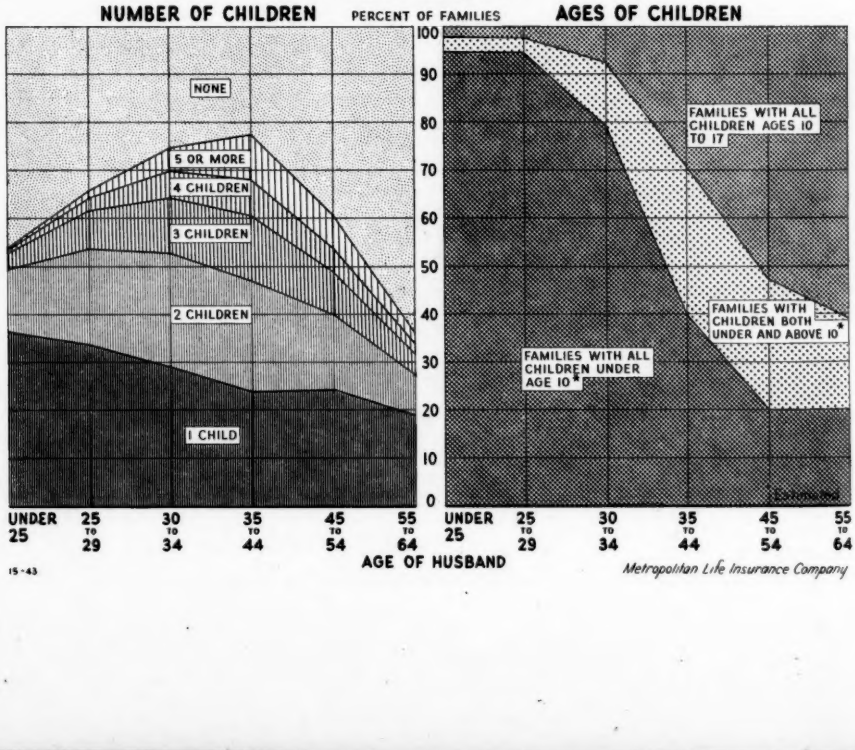
over the years. To illustrate this, the graph in the left-hand panel of the accompanying chart has been drawn. The essential feature here is the great concentration of family responsibility among husbands of ages 30 to 44; three fourths of these men had to provide for at least one child under 18 in addition to the wife. As children outgrow the period of dependency, the family responsibilities of the fathers naturally decrease. Nevertheless, such obligations continue to be appreciable even up to the age of retirement. About three fifths of the married men between 45 and 54 have at least one child under 18. As late as 55 to 64 years, more than one out of three husbands have similar obligations. At the other end of the age scale, it is to be noted that even under 25 years, more than half of the married men were fathers.

Quite naturally, in families where the father is below middle age, the children will be very young. This is illustrated in the right-hand panel of the chart where, for instance, it is seen that when the age of the husband is under 30 years, practically all of the children are under age 10, and it will be many years before they will become self-supporting. At the ages where the husband has the maximum responsibility for the family care, from 35 to 44 years, about two fifths of the families are composed entirely of children under 10 years of age.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND

TO SHOW NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND THEIR AGE COMPOSITION

United States, 1940



The responsibility for the future population of the country rests mainly upon men who are still fairly young or in middle life. Ordinarily these men provide for the current needs of their families and, in addition, for the contingency that their earning capacity may be curtailed because of physical disability, or terminated by death. Today, however, war has thrust upon large numbers of young family heads the paramount duty of entering the armed forces at a sacrifice to themselves and their dependents. At the same time, the Nation is providing generously for the needs of these families.

Infant Mortality Lowest in Large Cities

CONTRARY to popular opinion, large cities, and not rural areas, provide the safest environment for babies in their hazardous first year of life. While the mortality among white infants in cities of 100,000 or more population was 36.1 per 1,000 live births in 1940, the rate in rural areas was 45.9. It is in small urban communities, however, that the least favorable record is found. In towns and villages of 2,500 to 10,000 there were 50.2 deaths per 1,000 live births among white babies under 1 year of age, or 40 percent in excess of the rate in large cities. The data appear in the table on page 10; it should be noted that the figures are based on births and deaths allocated to place of residence, and pertain to the year 1940, the latest for which data in such detail are available.

Although the pattern of infant mortality according to size of community for the United States as a whole holds generally for the separate geographic divisions, there are a few exceptions. In the Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic States, the rural areas showed the highest mortality. On the other hand, the rural sections made the best record in the West South Central States; but the merit of this record is more apparent than real, for the urban communities of these States suffer the highest toll of infant life in the country. These exceptions, reflecting special local conditions, do not seriously disturb the validity of the statement that, in the main, the lives of babies are safest in large urban centers.

In addition to the variation in infant mortality by size of community, there is an appreciable disparity in the rates for the various geographic divisions. It is evident from the table that the South Central and Mountain States have the least enviable record. In the small communities of the West South Central States the mortality among white infants in 1940 was 70.2 per 1,000 live births. This is twice the best rates recorded in large cities in the North Central and the Pacific Coast States. For individual cities, the variation in infant mortality was even greater. Portland, Oreg., for example, recorded the low rate of 25.4 per 1,000 live births; Chicago

and San Francisco were among the cities with rates less than 30 per 1,000. On the other hand, white babies in San Antonio died at the rate of 105.4 per 1,000 live births; this deplorable record results, in large measure, from the exceedingly high infant mortality in the city's Mexican population.

In the past two decades, the downward trend of infant mortality has been more marked in urban than in rural areas. This flows out of the intensive efforts that many of the larger cities have made to safeguard the lives of mothers and babies. In well-populated areas there is ready access to physicians, hospital facilities, and nursing services. Moreover, mothers in large communities have greater opportunity to receive instruction in child care and nutrition through health centers and other means. In addition, there is generally better water supply, wider use of pasteurized milk, and more rigid inspection of the food supply in large cities than in small towns and rural areas.

Efforts to reduce infant mortality further are being carried on in various directions. Through Federal legislation States are being encouraged to develop and extend programs of maternal and infant care in the smaller communities and rural areas where provision for such services has been lagging. The Government has also taken an important step very recently by providing medical, nursing, and hospital care for the wives and infants of servicemen in the lower ranks. In addition to these efforts, many local public and private agencies are continuing their work to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of infant life. Experience has shown that it is entirely feasible to reduce infant mortality to 25 per 1,000 live births. If this rate, already attained by some communities, prevailed throughout the country, the lives of more than 40,000 infants would be saved annually.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, WHITE PERSONS, UNITED STATES, 1940

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	TOTAL AREA	URBAN COMMUNITIES OF			RURAL AREA
		100,000 or More	10,000 to 100,000	2,500 to 10,000	
United States	43.2	36.1	42.9	50.2	45.9
New England	38.8	38.4	37.3	46.7	39.5
Middle Atlantic	38.5	35.3	39.1	39.4	43.2
East North Central	38.4	32.6	40.2	42.3	41.3
West North Central	37.8	32.9	41.0	49.8	36.2
South Atlantic	48.2	37.7	44.5	48.8	51.2
East South Central	50.6	43.7	55.9	59.0	50.0
West South Central	56.7	55.0	61.8	70.2	52.4
Mountain	58.7	43.2	56.6	66.4	59.8
Pacific	36.9	32.6	36.5	43.6	39.4

Comparative Data on the Causes of Death Among Industrial Policyholders

The following table shows the mortality among Industrial policyholders for November 1943 and November 1942, together with the death rates for the first eleven months of 1943, 1942, and 1941.

DEATH RATES* PER 100,000 POLICYHOLDERS FROM SELECTED CAUSES.
WEEKLY PREMIUM-PAYING INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAUSES OF DEATH	ANNUAL RATE PER 100,000 POLICYHOLDERS*				
	November 1943	November 1942	Year to Date: End of November		
			1943	1942	1941
ALL CAUSES—TOTAL	750.6	720.3	779.5	730.9	743.2
Typhoid fever	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Measles	.2	.2	.6	.5	.9
Scarlet fever	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4
Whooping cough	.7	.8	1.3	1.0	1.3
Diphtheria	.9	1.2	.7	.6	.7
Influenza	4.2	3.9	5.2	4.1	7.9
Pneumonia (all forms)	28.2	26.6	34.3	28.5	31.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	35.7	36.5	40.2	41.6	42.5
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	32.0	33.0	36.2	37.4	38.6
Syphilis	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.6	11.1
Cancer (all forms)	108.4	104.7	106.1	104.6	102.3
Diabetes mellitus	26.1	26.5	28.0	27.6	27.0
Cerebral hemorrhage	63.8	59.4	65.5	59.7	59.9
Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	58.1	53.7	59.8	56.7	53.4
Other chronic heart diseases†	153.2	151.7	167.1	154.5	153.1
Diarrhea and enteritis	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8
Appendicitis	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.8	7.3
Chronic nephritis	48.1	44.4	50.1	49.0	50.7
Puerperal state—total	2.5	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.6
Suicides	6.6	6.9	6.4	7.2	7.1
Homicides	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.6
Accidents—total	54.0	44.5	52.5	50.2	50.1
Home accidents	10.0	9.5	11.5	11.3	10.7
Occupational accidents	4.0	4.8	6.4	7.2	**
Motor vehicle accidents	17.0	13.6	12.9	16.8	20.5
War deaths (enemy action)	19.8	5.6	13.8	4.2	.3
All other causes of death	118.4	126.7	120.4	111.1	123.0

*The rates for 1943 are subject to slight correction, since they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.
†International List (1940) titles 92, 93 (c), (d), (e), and 95.
**Not available.

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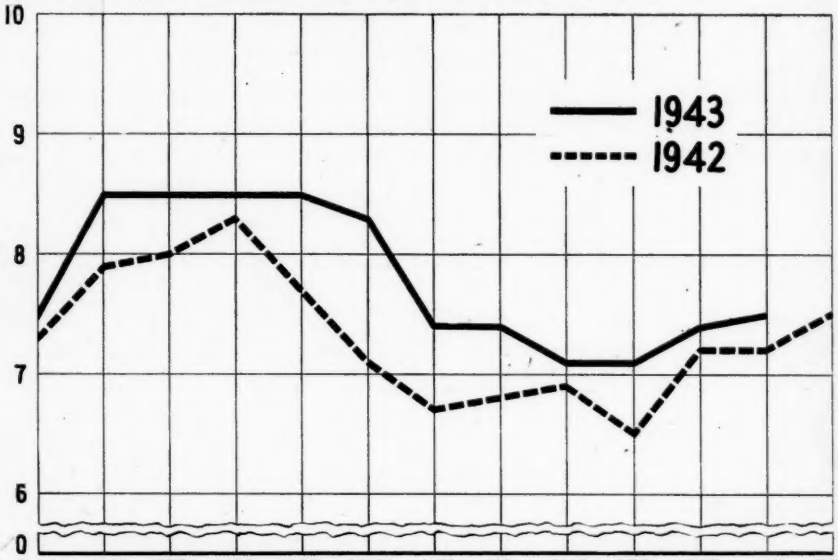
MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, WEEKLY PREMIUM-PAYING BUSINESS

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 · ANNUAL BASIS (*1943 figures are provisional*)



(DEC)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1942	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.5
1943	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	

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